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MARKET REVIEW

Sugar requirements of consumers and quotas totaling 9,800,000 tons for calendar year 1966 were announced by the Secretary on December 8, 1965. At the same time, limitations on foreign raw sugar importations from all countries were established at 700,000 tons for the first quarter and at 1,700,000 tons for the first half of 1966. On December 22, 1965 first quarter imports were allocated among countries. Applications for set-asides of quota within the second quarter limitation submitted by January 15, 1966 will be considered shortly thereafter.

Quota charges during 1965 are expected to total about 9,915,000 tons. Charges against the quotas of domestic areas are expected to be about 6,095,000 tons with Puerto Rico slightly exceeding its adjusted quota. Charges to foreign quotas should be about 3,820,000 tons. This assumes a short fall of about 10,000 tons in foreign quotas and that all domestic areas will fill their adjusted quotas. Anticipated deficits in the marketing allotments of a few marketers in the mainland areas are being reallocated to other processors that have indicated their ability to market additional sugar.

About 6,630,000 tons of the 1965 quota sugar was raw sugar for refiners. Assuming a loss in the refining process of approximately 55,000 tons and with a carryover of 688,000 tons of quota sugar from last year, refiners supplies of quota sugar during 1965 would total about 7,263,000 tons. With refiners deliveries for U. S. consumption during 1965 expected to reach about 6,710,000 tons, quota stocks at the end of this year would total about 550,000 tons or 138,000 tons less than those held at year end 1964.

Despite the increased deliveries of beet sugar in 1965, pursuant to the amended Sugar Act, cane sugar refiners deliveries in 1965 will approximate the average for the five previous years of 6,713,000 tons and slightly exceed the 6,684,000 tons delivered in 1964.

Beet sugar processors will market their increased 1965 quota of 3,025,000 tons. Their deliveries during the previous five years averaged 2,570,000 tons and in 1964 totaled 2,699,000 tons.

Total deliveries for U. S. consumption as reported will apparently be about 10,000,000 tons. Assuming that constructive deliveries may be 50,000 tons above the 17,000 tons reported last year, physical deliveries would amount to 9,950,000 tons. Constructive deliveries will not be reported until after the end of the year and so can only be estimated at this time.

Based on the assumption that 1965 physical deliveries will be about the same as consumption, stocks of sugar held by users, retailers, and wholesalers would remain at the same level as at year end 1964. Such stocks were at a fairly high level as a result of heavy 1964 year end deliveries in anticipation of a dock strike. Deliveries in recent months have also been at a good rate.

Marketers in the lower Pacific Coast territory have announced that the 0.25 cent a pound allowance on refined sugar now in effect will be withdrawn at the end of this year. This is expected to result in increased deliveries in the meantime in that area but no other price changes have been announced.

From December 1 through 22, the domestic raw sugar spot price averaged 6.74 cents per pound, and for the calendar year will average 6.75 cents per pound. This would be about 99.3 percent of the price consideration mentioned in Section 201 of the Sugar Act.

The spot price for world sugar averaged 1.94 cents per pound from December 1-22 and for 1965 the annual average will be about 2.11 cents per pound. On a comparable basis, including freight and duty, the world price will average about 3.69 cents per pound less than the domestic price for raw sugar.

Wholesale refined sugar quotations were unchanged during December and as of December 22 the following were the quotations by territories:

	<u>Cane</u>	<u>Beet</u>
	<u>Cents per pound in 100 lb. paper bags</u>	
Northeast	10.35	
Southeast	9.65	
Gulf	9.55	
Eastern beet		9.15
Chicago-West	9.35	9.15
Direct shipment territory	9.25	9.05
Lower Pacific Coast	9.25*	9.25*
Northwest Intermountain	9.25	9.25

* Subject to 0.25 cent allowance.

The 1965 average wholesale refined sugar price for the Northeast was 10.22 cents per pound. The average for the five previous years (1960-1964) was 10.21 cents and in 1964 the average price was 10.68 cents per pound.

The 1965 annual summary of crop production issued in December by the Department estimated 1965-crop sugarbeet production at 20,935,000 tons, and beet sugar production at 2,900,000 tons raw value.

In the mainland cane area sugarcane production for sugar in Louisiana was estimated at 6,792,000 tons and sugar production at 550,000 tons raw value. For Florida production of cane for sugar was estimated at 5,620,000 tons and sugar production at 540,000 tons.

The estimate of cane production for sugar in Hawaii was 10,560,000 tons with sugar production at 1,215,000 tons, a record high for that State.

A talk by Tom O. Murphy, Director
Sugar Policy Staff, Agricultural Stabilization
and Conservation Service, United States
Department of Agriculture, before the
Sugar Club in New York, November 30, 1965

I am delighted to be here and I appreciate your invitation to say a few words about sugar. This is my second appearance. The other was just about two years ago.

Looked at one way, amazing changes have occurred in the sugar market in that short period. Two years ago, sugar throughout the world was scarce and expensive -- higher than at any time in the previous 40 years -- and it was apparent that sugar inventories were going to be drawn down to a bare minimum before the 1964-65 crop got underway ten months later. Now, sugar is in great surplus and the world price this year has been lower than at any time in the last 20 years.

Looked at another way, however, the change which has occurred is perfectly natural. We have simply moved to a different point in the wide-sweeping cycle. We are experiencing the reaction -- the lingering effects of the incentive to produce generated by the high prices of two years ago.

The situation with respect to domestic sugar legislation has changed as markedly as the world sugar market, but in an entirely different way. Two years ago an important part of the United States Sugar Act -- the quotas for most foreign countries -- was about to expire within a year, and in fact did expire. Now, we have a Sugar Act which extends for six years until the end of 1971. This long term is important. It provides opportunities for everyone who has any connection with sugar, opportunities beyond the domestic price stability which is the most apparent feature of the Sugar Act.

Before pursuing that though, let me digress for just a moment. All of us, including the news media, have been so engrossed in day-to-day

events while the Sugar Act Amendments of 1965 were taking shape that temporarily we may have lost our perspective. Certainly, I have been asked questions by knowledgeable people which indicate an acute awareness of the problems of detail and of the moment but little recollection of the longer term accomplishments of the sugar industry here and elsewhere.

Let's step back and take a real long look. The view is good.

The story is told that this Island of Manhattan was purchased from the Indians some 339 years ago for \$24 and a bottle of whiskey. Probably the Indians preferred the money and the whiskey but elsewhere at that time, that amount of money and whiskey would have bought just two hundred pounds of sugar. Peter Minuit, the farseeing Dutchman, decided to buy real estate instead.

For thousands of years sugar was indeed a luxury product for kings and their guests until relatively recent times. As late as one hundred years ago, sugar was priced at more than twenty cents a pound when bacon cost seven or eight cents a pound.

Aside from salt which also has a fascinating history, I can think of no other food virtually free of water content which can be bought for ten or eleven cents a pound. How many highly manufactured products of any kind cost so little?

But price is only one indicator of the wonderful progress achieved by the sugar industry. There are others, quality is one. The present day quality of sugar is obvious; it is pure and tailored to the exacting requirements of housewives and other purchasing agents. The welfare of workers is another: Just during the 30 years of the United States sugar program, the wages paid to field workers have increased six fold.

This gets me back to my original theme. The improvements of the past in the arts of sugar production can and will be continued into the future. Under the United States Sugar Act, competition at all levels of production and marketing has been and will continue to be severe. But, this occurs in an arena sheltered from the wild price vagaries of the world sugar market -- for example, from more than twelve cents to less than two cents for raw, unrefined sugar in a two year period. Efficient domestic sugar producers have had much better assurance of a moderate profit on a sustained basis than many of those engaged in other

enterprises. This assurance has encouraged investment in research and in production facilities. Together, these have generated the outstanding productivity record, which I think deserves mention from time to time.

The process has been interrupted in some degree since Cuba became an unreliable source for our imports. Since then, we have had a Sugar Act but for one and two year periods of extension, in whole or in part. Now for the first time since 1960, all who participate in the United States sugar program know the ground rules for a long lead time, namely, six years. I believe this is the longest term in the history of the Act.

The Congress at its recent session restored long term planning to the domestic sugar industry. Surely, this will increase investment and, perhaps even more importantly, encourage investment on a selective basis whereby greater benefit can flow from each unit of cost.

Consumers will benefit indirectly from the climate which permits long term planning and investment. This is a proven way of assuring reasonable prices for sugar at the same time that provision is made for security of income for efficient farmers and processors and a rising standard of living for workers. Consumers will also benefit directly from the strong incentives provided in the 1965 Amendments for each foreign country to supply our market even when it is priced at a discount as compared to the world market. These incentives include:

1. Advance commitment to service the United States market for the term of the Act;
2. Encouragement to maintain supply reserves earmarked for the United States market; and
3. Permanent loss of part or all of quota rights for failure to service our market.

While our foreign suppliers are required to take certain constructive steps in consideration of their participation in the United States market, they also benefit along with domestic producers and consumers from the recent legislation.

Actually, our foreign suppliers are assured of all the advantages in this market which they seek for themselves in world markets generally. They have assured access for many years for their sugar in reasonably deter-

minable quantities at a remunerative price. They, too, have the opportunity for long term planning and hence, productivity gains and a rising standard of living for all engaged in the sugar enterprise. Indeed, their opportunities are the greater because the advanced technology of the domestic industry can be transplanted abroad after having been thoroughly tested here. Only the gains to be made on the frontiers of technology remain available to most of our domestic industry but many foreign countries are in a position to adapt methods practiced and improved upon in this country during the last twenty years.

Our techniques need not, should not and probably could not be adopted in one fell swoop. The appropriate mix of labor, land and capital differs from country to country and will change as the years pass. But the available knowledge in plant genetics, field power, field implements, herbicides, fertilizers, mechanical harvesting, transportation and milling can be applied on a progressive basis. Greater output can be attained with continuously reduced inputs.

Many of the developing countries are in the tropics and are sugar exporters. Most of them have quotas in the United States market. The combination of a secure market over a long period of years at remunerative prices and the availability of techniques for improving output per unit of input provides a practical and an available avenue toward development.

Returning now to the general world situation, present indications are that the new crop, the 1965-66 one, will be of almost the same record proportions as the past crop -- somewhat less beet sugar, somewhat more cane sugar. Not so much sugar will be added to inventories in the next crop year because low prices as well as population gains are adding to consumption. Nevertheless, sugar stocks will increase and until such time as the size of the 1966-67 crop can be gauged, the price outlook is not encouraging. What it may become later, depends largely on the size of that crop.

It would seem that the full cycle for sugar takes something like six years to run its course, if not interrupted by international incidents. This tendency is probably related to the perennial nature of the sugarcane crop.

It also seems that the production of beet sugar in relation to total sugar production gains each time that world sugar prices rise sharply. As an annual crop, the production of sugarbeets can respond rapidly to price.

If all of this is true, it would seem that the best interests of the cane sugar exporting countries would be served by an effort to moderate the natural cycle, to avoid the twin evils of scarcity and high prices followed by glut and distress prices. This moderation was accomplished during the 1950's by an International Sugar Agreement based on adjusting supplies to market opportunities. The Agreement worked remarkably well until the periodic negotiating conference -- the one held in 1961 -- when Cuba's demand for a marketshare was much more than the other exporting countries could accept. In that year, Cuba also oversold its quota by more than a million tons. The quota and price provisions of the Agreement have been in suspense ever since, although the Council has continued to operate as a statistical and study agency and discussion forum.

Two significant events occurred during the time of suspension and prior to the negotiating session of last fall:

First, a preparatory committee drafted a proposed agreement during the 1963 period of high prices. Later, another draft was prepared by the Executive Director which retained some of the overtones of optimism related to the period of high prices.

Second, UNCTAD -- the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development -- has come into existence. It is an organ of the United Nations charged, as its name suggests, with aiding the development of less developed countries through expansion of their trade and more effective measures of aid. The first UNCTAD conference was held in 1964, lasted about three months, and resulted in a series of recommendations directed to this end, which were, with few exceptions, supported in whole or part by each of the countries attending. This broad support for UNCTAD and the ideas it promoted was due to a general recognition that the developing countries are in a weak trade position, need to accelerate the growth of their foreign exchange receipts if they are to continue to develop as we want them to do, and cannot do this without the help of the developed countries.

The principal recommendation as to ways to increase and give greater stability to the receipts of the developing countries from exports of primary commodities calls for greater use of commodity arrangements, including, where appropriate, formal commodity agreements, and for broadening the scope of arrangements so that they not only stabilize prices at equitable and remunerative levels but serve to expand trade and to assure satisfactory access to the markets of developed countries.

Another part of the same resolution recommends that developed countries in formulating their domestic policies avoid stimulating uneconomic production in such a way as to deprive developing countries of the opportunity for a fair share of world markets and market growth. Some developing countries like to regard this as meaning that production of tropical products should be largely reserved to tropical countries.

It is too soon to say whether, in the long run, the principles of UNCTAD will facilitate international cooperation in sugar and improve the conditions of that cooperation. But it is important that each of you as sugar men understand what UNCTAD is and what it stands for. As business men, you may find some of the concepts unusual and so it is all the more important that you understand the principles and the reasons behind them.

The effort to negotiate a new international sugar agreement at Geneva between September 20 and October 15 was the first international commodity conference held under the auspices of UNCTAD. In keeping with its long standing interest in international cooperation with respect to trade generally as well as the international sugar trade, the United States was represented by a large delegation including several members of this Club -- Reed Clark, John Gardner and Earle MacHardy were in Geneva for the full conference and Dennis O'Rourke and Frank Staples were there for a good portion. It may be interesting to recall that the United States has been a member of every international sugar agreement since 1931 - a fact which suggests the sincerity of our efforts to help stabilize the world market.

Those attending the conference accepted the draft agreement prepared by the Executive Director of the International Sugar Council as the basis for negotiation. This draft reflected a number of the principles incorporated in the UNCTAD resolutions. The conference opened with a statement by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in which he complimented the drafters and selected four points for which he recommended special consideration:

1. Stability of prices through export controls and undertakings by importing countries to purchase fixed quantities of sugar at prices not less than the minimum price established by the agreement.

2. Production restrictions in importing countries and special production concessions to developing exporters.
3. Creation of a fund to be financed by importers and exporters alike for carrying stocks.
4. Creation of a fund through a levy on exports to subsidize concessional sales of surplus sugar to less-developed importing countries where a low price would stimulate consumption.

This was followed by statements from a large number of the developing countries endorsing the statement by the Secretary-General and requesting developed importing countries to cut back their production and increase their imports from the less-developed sugar-producing nations. Importing countries were asked to respond to the proposals and indicate what concessions on restriction of their own production and what market assurances they were prepared to offer. Meanwhile the Chairman of the conference, Mr. Bengt Odewall of Sweden, encouraged the exporting countries to begin the negotiation of export quotas and supporting measures which they as exporters would be willing to undertake.

The importing countries complied with the request to state their position. They said in a joint statement to which most subscribed that they were prepared to see the world price substantially increased; a price range of 4 - 5.5 cents was generally regarded as reasonable; and they indicated willingness to see prices stabilized within an agreed price range. They also indicated their willingness to insure that imports from non-members would not frustrate the efforts of member exporting countries to maintain prices. They pointed out, however, that stable prices require the regulation of supply to the prospective level of demand and that the importing countries were prepared to accept such regulation by exporters and to pay the higher prices such action would usually bring. They noted, further, that in many importing countries sugar was not purchased by the Government and therefore governments were not in a position to guarantee a fixed price. A multilateral undertaking to this effect was, therefore, impossible. The importers also stated that they accepted the principle of fair and reasonable access to their markets. Translation of this principle into practice would require taking account of the circumstances of each individual country and its legal and institutional characteristics.

It was pointed out that the schedule of requirements for world sugar circulated early in the conference showed that the three largest importers - the US, UK and USSR -- were prepared to take almost 7 million tons or about half of the total world net imports at prices well above the present world market. Of the remainder, about 3.5 million tons would be imported by developed countries whose trade is substantially free, and 4 million tons by developing countries. The last statistic is noteworthy.

Few people at the negotiation had realized that 4 million tons -- almost 30 percent of total world net imports -- was the market in under-developed countries themselves. These countries -- important in total but small individually -- were obviously unable to undertake the kind of access and price commitments that were being asked.

The exporters did not present a statement as to what they were prepared to do. They contended that it was impossible to do this until they had more definite commitments from importers. At that point, it became clear that an agreement at that session of the conference could not be developed. There was no effort on the part of exporting countries generally to come to grips with the essential element of any sugar agreement -- export quotas and production controls.

It would be incorrect to assume that no progress was made. There are large areas where it will be difficult to reach agreement but the extent of these differences are now known, informal meetings among exporters are being held, and hopefully before next year is out it may be possible to reconcile these differences. The prospect of continued low prices will inevitably be the spur which could bring exporters together.

The conference prepared a protocol to extend the present agreement to the end of 1966 and adopted a final resolution which invites the Secretary-General of UNCTAD with the assistance of the Executive Director of the International Sugar Council to arrange consultations among governments and eventually arrange to convene a second conference in the spring of 1966 or as soon thereafter as a successful outcome appears likely.

At the 20th session of the International Sugar Council held immediately following the conference the council resolved to appoint a group of exporting members, "to study and recommend to the International Sugar Council measures that could be adopted to improve market prices on a short term, medium term and long term basis."

The exporters met in London November 11 and 12 and considered what steps would be required on their part to prepare for a second session of the conference. They also decided to continue consultations among themselves on means of improving the world price for sugar for the short term.

The question remains: To what extent can the cycle in sugar production and prices during the balance of this decade be moderated, if at all. There would seem to be three polar possibilities:

First, world sugar trade and prices may be influenced only by the supply and demand play of the market place.

Second, trade and prices may be influenced by market forces as modified by the access and price guarantee approach more or less along the lines described at the opening of the recent session of the conference.

Third, trade and prices may be influenced by the forces of the market as tempered by the supply adjustment type of agreement of the 1950's-- it has one thing to recommend it -- it did work reasonably well.

Before and at Geneva, the importing countries generally displayed a willingness to participate in the supply management type agreement even though that would mean higher prices for them most of the time.

The sugar exporting countries, to the extent one can speak of them as a homogenous group, elected at the conference to try for the second alternative. For the short term -- a year or so -- this decision probably has meant the continuation of a disorderly market and distressingly low world sugar prices.

As for the United States, it is not directly affected because (1) it already assures access to our market for sugar from foreign countries -- imports will amount to more than 3.4 million metric tons this year and will be larger in the future as our consumption grows; (2) sugar imports are sold in a market influenced by the United States sugar program at a price higher than contemplated for the world market; and (3) its sugar trade is separate from the world market trade, as under Article 17 of the existing agreement.

Thus, the United States contributes -- with or without an International Sugar Agreement -- to all of the ultimate objectives of UNCTAD with respect to sugar but its presence in any agreement that may be negotiated is essential and helpful because as a member it would limit imports from non-member countries, thus preventing those who did not choose to cooperate from obtaining the benefits of a new international agreement without making the necessary sacrifices.

To conclude: The sugar industry has had a distinguished history. Farmers, scientists, business men and workers, all have contributed toward the progress already achieved. I believe the trend will continue into the future and those involved will find it engrossing and even, at times, exciting.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS RELATING TO 1966 SUGAR SUPPLIES

1966 Sugar Requirements and Quotas Issued; Import Regulation Amendment Announced:

The Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman on December 8 1965 determined the amount of sugar to meet consumer requirements in the continental United States for 1966. The determination is in accordance with the proposal the Secretary announced on Nov. 15. (Press Release USDA 3625-65) except that the quota for Southern Rhodesia has been withheld and prorated to Western Hemisphere countries pursuant to a Presidential directive of Nov. 20.

The actions include:

(1) Determination of sugar requirements and establishment of quotas for the calendar year 1966 totaling 9.8 million short tons, raw value.

(2) Proration of the Southern Rhodesia quota pursuant to Section 202(d). (1)(B) of the Act.

(3) Quarterly limitations for the first half of 1966 on importations of raw sugar from all foreign countries, as a group, as follows:

First quarter	700,000 tons
Second quarter	1,000,000 "

(4) Sugar import regulation 817 is amended to provide for a revised application for set-aside of quota to accommodate these limitations. Applications for importation of sugar or for set-aside of quota for arrival during the first quarter of 1966 received on or before Dec. 20 will be considered as having been received at the same time. Applications for the importation of sugar during the second quarter received on or before Jan. 15, 1966, will be considered as having been received at the same time. Approval priorities will be as set out in the proposed determination which was published on page 14440 of the Federal Register of Nov. 18, 1965.

All applications for set-aside of quota must be made on the revised Form SU-8A. Interested persons will be furnished copies of the revised form upon request to the Sugar Quota Group, Room 6622 - South Agriculture Building, Washington, D.C. 20250. Telephone requests will be filled on DUdley 8-3371.

Secretary Freeman stated that the imposition of time limitations on the imports of raw sugar from foreign countries is necessary in order to achieve the objectives of the Act. In view of the wide differential between the world and domestic prices of raw sugar, there otherwise would be a strong tendency to ship excessive foreign sugar to this country early in 1966.

The actions make effective as of Jan. 1, 1966, both the quotas as set forth in the following table and the quarterly limitations.

Country	: Temporary quotas : : Country : pursuant to Sec. : Total : quotas : 202 : 202 : quotas : : (d)(1)(A) : (d)(1)(B) :			
	Short tons, raw value			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mexico	181,175	181,175	1,163	363,513
Dominican Republic	177,191	177,190	1,137	355,518
Brazil	177,191	177,190	1,137	355,518
Peru	141,331	141,331	907	283,569
British West Indies	70,783	70,783	454	142,020
Ecuador	25,782	25,782	165	51,729
French West Indies	22,266	22,266	143	44,675
Argentina	21,797	21,797	140	43,734
Costa Rica	20,860	20,860	134	41,854
Nicaragua	20,860	20,860	134	41,854
Colombia	18,750	18,750	120	37,620
Guatemala	17,578	17,578	113	35,269
Panama	13,125	13,125	84	26,334
El Salvador	12,891	12,891	82	25,864
Haiti	9,844	9,844	63	19,751
Venezuela	8,906	8,906	57	17,869
British Honduras	5,156	5,156	33	10,345
Bolivia	2,109	2,109	14	4,232
Honduras	2,109	2,109	14	4,232
Australia	84,377	84,377		168,754
Republic of China	35,157	35,157		70,314
India	33,751	33,751		67,502
South Africa	24,844	24,844		49,688
Fiji Islands	18,516	18,516		37,032
Thailand	7,734	7,734		15,468
Mauritius	7,734	7,734		15,468
Malagasy Republic	3,984	3,985		7,969
Swáziland	3,047	3,047		6,094
Ireland	5,351	-		5,351
Total	1,174,199	1,168,847	6,094 ^{1/}	2,349,140

1/ Prorations of the quota for Southern Rhodesia withheld in accordance with a Presidential Finding of November 20, 1965, pursuant to Section 202(d)(1)(B) of the Act. From Columns 1 and 2 each, there have been excluded 3,047 short tons, raw value, representing the total quota to which Southern Rhodesia would otherwise be entitled.

RAW SUGAR IMPORTS DURING FIRST QUARTER 1966 AUTHORIZED

The United States Department of Agriculture on December 22, 1965 authorized the importation of 700.000 short tons, raw value, of sugar during the first quarter of 1966.

The allocation to countries was made pursuant to criteria established in Sugar Regulation 811 as published in the Federal Register on Dec. 11.

Applications were considered by giving first priority to average importations in the first quarters of 1963, 1964, and 1965; second priority to bringing importations from each country up to 20 percent of the annual quotas, and third priority to prorating the remainder in ratio to the first priority.

Importers or other applicants for quota clearances or quota set-asides are being notified of the disposition of their requests. Approved requests are contingent upon receipt before Jan. 1, 1966, of assurances from the countries concerned that they will fill their annual quota.

The quantities requested and approved are shown in the accompanying table. For the convenience of importers interested in submitting applications on or before Jan. 15, 1966 for second quarter importations, the quantities shown in column 6 of the table represent the first priority for such importations.

Country	Applications Approved					:Memorandum First : Priority for :Second Quarter 1/
	: 1st Quarter: :Applications: : Received	First : :Priority:	Second : :Priority:	Third : :Priority:	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Philippines	303,945	179,256	32,916	28,122	240,294	: 244,570
Mexico	121,128	116,479	0	4,649	121,128	: 180,632
Dom. Republic	93,433	81,525	0	11,908	93,433	: 157,436
Brazil	71,028	71,028	0	0	71,028	: 30,045
Peru	104,944	61,068	0	9,580	70,648	: 33,542
Br. West Indies	14,643	14,643	0	0	14,643	: 55,085
Ecuador	17,227	8,023	2,323	1,259	11,605	: 0
Fr. West Indies	11,995	5,667	3,268	889	9,824	: 28,956
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	: 28,550
Costa Rica	7,650	3,455	4,195	0	7,650	: 15,665
Nicaragua	11,536	8,241	130	1,293	9,664	: 13,665
Colombia	7,650	0	7,524	0	7,524	: 3,853
Guatemala	11,878	11,878	0	0	11,878	: 22,770
Panama	4,893	4,328	565	0	4,893	: 5,024
El Salvador	12,444	3,965	1,208	622	5,795	: 6,642
Haiti	15,504	8,572	0	1,345	9,917	: 8,925
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	: 1,949
Br. Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	: 1,739
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	: 0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	: 0
Australia	3,810	3,810	0	0	3,810	: 9,184
Rep. of China	3,087	3,087	0	0	3,087	: 57,124
India	0	0	0	0	0	: 55,008
South Africa	1,508	1,508	0	0	1,508	: 30,855
Fiji	1,561	1,561	0	0	1,561	: 0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	: 0
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	: 0
Malagasy	0	0	0	0	0	: 0
Swaziland	110	110	0	0	110	: 1,991
Total	819,974	588,204	52,129	59,667	700,000	: 993,210

1/ First half average imports 1963-65, less quantities approved for first quarter importation.

NOTE: All approvals are subject to receipt before January 1, 1966 of assurances from the countries that they will fill their annual quota.

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ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS RELATING TO 1965 SUGAR SUPPLIES

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on December 7, 1965 announced that Sugar Regulation 811 has been amended to make effective the President's directive of November 20, 1965, suspending importation of Southern Rhodesian sugar. The suspended quota has been prorated to Western Hemisphere countries as shown in the table below:

REVISED 1965 QUOTAS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

Country	Proration Pursuant to Section 202 (d)(1)(B) of the Act	Total quotas
	<u>Short tons, raw value</u>	
Argentina	356	68,723
Australia	-	200,307
Belgium	-	1,937
Brazil	1,233	238,351
British Honduras	23	4,528
British West Indies	681	131,555
China	-	72,436
Colombia	157	30,260
Costa Rica	195	37,588
Dominican Republic	2,149	415,405
Ecuador	276	53,313
El Salvador	96	18,671
Fiji Islands	-	48,823
France	-	6,103
French West Indies	239	46,253
Guatemala	196	37,831
Haiti	103	20,010
India	-	103,919
Ireland	-	2,398
Malagasy Republic	-	7,871
Mauritius	-	16,008
Mexico	2,175	420,516
Nicaragua	226	43,746'
Panama	81	15,629
Peru	1,341	259,287
Reunion	-	2,373
South Africa	-	103,862
Swaziland	-	9,648
Turkey	-	1,574
Venezuela	15	2,873
Total	9,542	2,421,798

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Nature of action</u>
December 1, 1965	Determination of normal yields and eligibility for abandonment and crop deficiency payments for sugarbeets, 1966 and subsequent crops. (See December 1, 1965 Federal Register).
December 3, 1965	Amends Sugar Determination 849.2 Rev. 2 with respect to prevented acreage for 1966 and subsequent crops of sugarbeets. (See December 9, 1965 Federal Register).
December 3, 1965	Determination of release and reallocation of sugar-beet proportionate share acreage 1966 and subsequent crops. (See December 9, 1965 Federal Register).
December 3, 1965	Announced revised 1965 processor allotments increasing the permitted entries of Puerto Rican sugar into the continental United States for direct consumption. (See December 7, 1965 Federal Register).
December 10, 1965	Announced the establishment of a national sugar beet acreage requirement of 1,435,000 acres for the 1966 crop of sugar beets. This compares to a 1965 national sugar beet requirement of 1,375,000 acres. For farms generally, the 1966 acreage will provide proportionate shares at about the same level as for 1965. The

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Nature of action</u>
December 10, 1965 (cont'd)	increase in the national acreage for 1966 over 1965 provides acreage for two new localities in Maine and Arizona. Simultaneously, the Department announced acreage allocations to the sugar beet producing States (also about the same as for 1965) and details of the farm proportionate share program. (See December 15, 1965 Federal Register).
December 10, 1965	Estimated 1966 sugar requirements and quotas of 50,000 and 130,000 short tons, raw value, for local consumption in Hawaii and Puerto Rico, respectively, were announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The proposed quotas are the same as those established for serving the local sugar needs in the calendar year 1965. (See December 14, 1965 Federal Register).
December 10, 1965	Announced increased 1965 marketing allotments to Domestic Beet Sugar Processors by 25,000 tons to a total of 3,025,000 short tons, raw value. Today's action was based on the record of a public hearing held on Nov. 19. The 25,000 tons allotted today was withheld in the allotments order made effective on Nov. 9 (Press Release USDA 3507-65) in order to give additional consideration to nonaffiliated single plant processors of sugarbeets as provided by the new provision of the Sugar Act Amendments of 1965.

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Nature of action</u>
December 14, 1965	Amends the 1965 crop Mainland cane proportionate determination to establish for Louisiana a maximum adjustment of 1,192 acres and for Florida a maximum adjustment of 4,860 acres. (See December 18, 1965 Federal Register).
December 14, 1965	Announced a determination of Proportionate shares for the 1966 Mainland cane crop of approximately 315,000 acres for Louisiana and 197,500 acres for Florida. (See December 18, 1965 Federal Register).
December 15, 1965	Announced increased 1965 marketing allotments to Mainland (Florida and Louisiana) Cane Sugar Processors by 16,000 tons to a total of 1,100,000 short tons, raw value. The action is based on the record of a public hearing held on Nov. 23. The 16,000 tons allotted were withheld in the allotment order made effective on Nov. 9 (Press Release USDA 3508-65) in order to give additional consideration to the new provision of the Sugar Act as amended by Public Law 89-331 enacted on Nov. 8. (See December 17, 1965 Federal Register).
December 22, 1965	Announced revised 1965 marketing allotments to Beet Sugar Processors. The revised allotments are the result of determining deficits in allotments of 8,195 short tons, raw value, of two processors and the proration of this quantity to the remaining processors since they all notified the Department that they were able to market additional sugar. (See December 28, 1965 Federal Register).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. November 1965 sugar deliveries for continental U. S. consumption 777,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down about 38,000 tons from October 1965 but up 47,000 tons from November 1964. January-November 1965 deliveries 9,158,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up 347,000 tons from January-November 1964. Final data for October 1965 deliveries 815,000 short tons, raw value - previously published preliminary as 818,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks November 27, 1965 were 2,132,554 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up 47,000 tons from a year ago, and up 581,000 tons from end October 1965. During November refiners' stocks increased by 117,000 tons, beet processors' stocks by 396,000 tons, mainland cane processors' stocks by 69,000 tons, and importers of direct consumption sugar stocks decreased 2,000 tons.

3. Charges to 1965 quotas through November 30, 1965 were 9,322,991 short tons, raw value, leaving a balance of 590,307 tons to be supplied within the 9,911,783 ton total.

4. Regionally, January-October deliveries, 1965 as compared to 1964, were up in 3 of the 5 regions: Increases -- North Central 8.3 percent, South 6.0 percent, West 0.2 percent: Decreases -- New England down 2.5 percent, Middle Atlantic down 1.8 percent.

5. Third quarter 1965 sugar deliveries were larger to four of the seven industrial user groups than for the same 1964 quarter, and they were also larger to two of the four non-industrial buyer groups. To industrial buyers the national increase was 3.0 percent, and to non-industrial buyers 1.2 percent. Corn refiners' total domestic shipments of corn sirup and dextrose were up by about 3.7 percent.

Table 1.- Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-October 1965

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	: Beet	: Importers	: Main-land cane	Refiners		Net total
	: processors	: :	: processors	: Raw	: Refined	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
SUPPLY						
1. Inventory Jan.1,1965	1,696,231	24,654	151,323	597,834 ^{2/}	230,395 ^{2/}	2,700,437
2. Production and movement						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	0	178,641	0	0	3,217	181,858
b. Produced from beets or cane	1,800,533	0	447,109	8,806	3,838)	1,765,837 ^{3/}
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	494,449	0	0)	
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	5,450,805 ^{4/}	0)	-313,557 ^{5/}
Less raws melted	0	0	0	5,764,362	0)	
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	5,714,589	5,714,589
e. Adjustments	+243	-53	-956	-2,401	-3,359	-6,526
f. Sub-total	1,800,776	178,588	-48,296	-307,152	5,718,285	7,342,201
3. Net total supply	3,497,007	203,242	103,027	290,682	5,948,680	10,042,638
DISPOSITION						
4. Distribution for						
a. Quota purposes	2,527,582	160,959	47,478	10,988	5,633,655	8,380,662
b. Export	0	1,376	0	0	74,902	76,278
c. Livestock feed	8	25,111	0	0	8,795	33,914
d. Sub-total	2,527,590	187,446	47,478	10,988	5,717,352	8,490,854
5. Inventory Oct. 31,1965	969,417	15,796	55,549	279,694 ^{6/}	231,328 ^{6/}	1,551,784
6. Total distribution and inventory	3,497,007	203,242	103,027	290,682	5,948,680	10,042,638

^{1/} Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

^{2/} Includes Mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 97,872; Refined, 20,763; Total, 118,635.

^{3/} Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

^{4/} Includes 485,894 tons received from mainland cane processors.

^{5/} Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less-melt.

^{6/} Includes mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 14,028; Refined, 16,870; Total, 30,898

Table 2. Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-October 1965 and 1964

Item	1965	1964	Change 1964 to 1965
Short tons, raw value			
<u>Continental United States</u>			
Refiners' raw	10,988	7,528	+3,460
Refiners' refined	5,717,352	5,540,047	+177,305
Sub-total	5,728,340	5,547,575	+180,765
Beet processors' refined	2,527,590	2,337,247	+190,343
Importers' direct consumption	187,446	180,202	+7,244
Mainland sugarcane processors'	47,478	35,539	+11,939
Total	8,490,854	8,100,563	+390,291
For: Export	76,278	15,153	+61,125
Livestock feed	33,914	4,739	+29,175
Continental consumption ^{1/}	8,380,662	8,080,671	+299,991
<u>Puerto Rico</u>	102,000 ^{2/}	101,991	+9
<u>Hawaii</u>	39,709	36,265	+3,444

^{1/} Includes deliveries for United States military forces at home and abroad. ^{2/} Estimated

Table 3. Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, October 31, 1965 and 1964

Item	1965	1964	Change 1964 to 1965
Short tons, raw value			
Refiner' raw	279,694	347,436	-67,742
Refiners' refined	231,328	272,084	-40,756
Sub-total ^{1/}	511,022	619,520	-108,498
Beet processors' refined	969,417	747,665	+221,752
Importers' direct consumption	15,796	27,458	-11,662
Mainland sugarcane processors'	55,549	14,164	+41,385
Total	1,551,784	1,408,807	+142,977

^{1/} Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: 1965 - Raws, 14,028; Refined, 16,870, Total, 30,898. 1964 - Raws, 5,878; Refined, 7,718; Total, 13,596

Table 4. Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, November and January-November 1965 and 1964

Item	1965 ^{1/} November	1965 ^{1/} Jan.-Nov.	1964 November	1964 Jan.-Nov.
Short tons, raw value				
Refiners	539,000	6,267,340	526,326	6,073,901
Beet processors' refined	217,021	2,744,611	180,414	2,517,661
Importers' direct consumption	13,097 ^{2/}	200,543	23,706	203,908
Mainland sugarcane processors'	8,000 ^{2/}	55,478	7,317	42,856
Total	777,118	9,267,972	737,763	8,838,326
For: Export	n.a.	76,278	3,014	18,167
Livestock feed	n.a.	33,914	4,341	9,080
Continental consumption ^{3/}	777,118	9,157,780	730,408	8,811,079

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Estimated. ^{3/} Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 5. Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, November 27, 1965 and November 30, 1964

Item	1965 ^{1/}	1964	Change 1964 to 1965
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners' raw	385,039	465,211	-80,172
Refiners' refined	243,317	272,266	-28,949
Sub-total	628,356	737,477	-109,121
Beet processors' refined	1,365,405	1,227,573	+137,832
Importers' direct consumption	13,793 ^{2/}	22,793	-9,000
Mainland sugarcane processors'	125,000 ^{2/}	97,297	+27,703
Total	2,132,554	2,085,140	+47,414

^{1/} Preliminary

^{2/} Estimated

Table 6. Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-October 1965 and 1964

Item	1965	1964	Change 1964 to 1965
Short tons, raw value			
<u>Production</u>			
Mainland cane	458,104	375,160	+82,944
Domestic beet	1,800,776	2,059,746	-258,970
Total	2,258,880	2,434,906	-176,026
<u>Quota charges</u>			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	112,428	95,402	+17,026
For direct-consumption	6,865	6,987	-122
Louisiana processor-refiners	83,995	107,563	-23,568
Florida sugarcane processors	435,626	277,861	+157,765
Sub-total	638,914	487,813	+151,101
Beet processors	2,527,582	2,335,855	+191,727
Total	3,166,496	2,823,668	+342,828

Table 7. Receipts of quota-exempt and over quota sugar included in Table 9.

Purpose	Refiners		Importers		Total	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
<u>For export</u>						
Australia		871				871
Belgium	79		466		545	
Brazil	20,041				20,041	
Colombia	7,883				7,883	
Dominican Republic	20,391	10,732			20,391	10,732
French West Indies	7,935				7,935	
Guatemala		487				487
Mexico	27,301				27,301	
Peru	11,528		535		12,063	
Puerto Rico	231	622			231	622
United Kingdom			148		148	
Venezuela				1,168		1,168
Total	95,389	12,712	1,149	1,168	96,538	13,880
<u>For livestock feed</u>						
Australia		802				802
Belgium			3,684		3,684	
Brazil	2,718		10,236		12,954	
Canada			4		4	
Colombia	103				103	
Dominican Republic	1,337				1,337	
France			2,787	1,141	2,787	1,141
Mexico	5,102		6,454		11,556	
Panama				50		50
United Kingdom			2,140		2,140	
Venezuela				3,143		3,143
Total	9,260	802	25,305	4,334	34,565	5,136
<u>For alcohol</u>						
Brazil	7,053				7,053	
Colombia	17,161				17,161	
Dominican Republic	4,419	2,136			4,419	2,136
Mexico	71				71	
Total	28,704	2,136			28,704	2,136
<u>In Customs custody</u>						
Brazil			697		697	
Colombia	11,200				11,200	
Hong Kong			19	15	19	15
United Kingdom			2,887		2,887	
Total	11,200		3,603	15	14,803	15
Grand total	144,553	15,650	30,057	5,517	174,610	21,167

Table 8. Foreign countries charges January 1, 1965 - November 30, 1965

Source of supply:	Basic	Deficit	Total
	<u>Short tons, raw value</u>		
Republic of the Philippines	1,060,642	105,216	1,165,858
Argentina	67,346		67,346
Australia	200,307		200,307
Belgium	1,937		1,937
Brazil	235,767	30,892	266,659
British Honduras	4,505	564	5,069
British West Indies	130,684	17,050	147,734
China, Republic of	72,452		72,452
Colombia	30,103	3,922	34,025
Costa Rica	37,262	4,852	42,114
Dominican Republic	403,285	53,839	457,124
Ecuador	53,117	6,910	60,027
El Salvador	18,592	2,420	21,012
Fiji Islands	48,878		48,878
France	5,791		5,791
French West Indies	46,014	6,000	52,014
Guatemala	36,016	4,903	40,919
Haiti	19,907	2,593	22,500
India	103,682		103,682
Ireland	2,398		2,398
Malagasy Republic	7,376		7,376
Mauritius	15,901		15,901
Mexico	398,958	53,769	452,727
Nicaragua	43,520	5,670	49,190
Panama	15,535	2,009	17,544
Peru	257,732	33,605	291,337
Reunion	2,373		2,373
South Africa	103,862		103,862
Southern Rhodesia	9,542 ^{1/}		9,542 ^{1/}
Swaziland	9,574		9,574
Turkey	1,362		1,362
Venezuela	2,651		2,651
Total	3,447,071	334,214	3,781,285

^{1/} Suspended by Presidential finding pursuant to Section 202(d)(1)(B)

Table 9. Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply^{1/} January-October 1965 and 1964

Source of supply	Raw sugar		Direct consumption sugar		Total	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
	Short tons, raw value					
OFFSHORE						
Foreign						
Argentina	61,632	13,199			61,632	13,199
Australia	164,109	200,354			164,109	200,354
Belgium	1,589		4,342		5,931	
Brazil	227,803	98,425	11,413		239,216	98,425
British Honduras	5,069	6,006			5,069	6,006
British West Indies	133,507	102,758		2	133,507	102,760
Canada			4		4	
China, Republic of	69,833	81,166			69,833	81,166
Colombia	67,026	11,798			67,026	11,798
Costa Rica	40,115	40,537			40,115	40,537
Denmark			10	10	10	10
Dominican Republic	423,222	352,382			423,222	352,382
Ecuador	51,809	48,111			51,809	48,111
El Salvador	17,741	19,513			17,741	19,513
Fiji Islands	29,171	38,936			29,171	38,936
France	5,791	846	2,787	1,141	8,578	1,987
French West Indies	56,329	32,098			56,329	32,098
Guatemala	36,015	37,260		487 ^{2/}	36,015	37,747
Haiti	20,142	15,030			20,142	15,030
Hong Kong			29	10	29	10
India	98,650	110,562			98,650	110,562
Ireland			2,307		2,307	
Japan			1	1	1	1
Madagascar		11,569				11,569
Malagasy Republic	7,376				7,376	
Mexico	416,730	445,074	6,464	10	423,194	445,084
Netherlands			10	10	10	10
Nicaragua	40,880	39,384			40,880	39,384
Panama	12,522	15,420	3,819	3,856	16,341	19,276
Paraguay			10		10	
Peru	245,902	119,136	535		246,437	119,136
Philippines	977,886	926,126	26,480	37,791	1,004,366	963,917
South Africa	66,623	69,486			66,623	69,486
Southern Rhodesia		10,270				10,270
Sweden			10	10	10	10
Turkey	1,361				1,361	
United Kingdom			5,188	10	5,188	10
Venezuela	2,651			4,310	2,651	4,310
Total	3,281,484	2,845,446	63,409	47,648	3,344,893	2,893,094
Domestic						
Hawaii	987,909	1,037,869	3,217 ^{2/}	492 ^{2/}	991,126	1,038,361
Puerto Rico	687,325	606,883	115,232	120,765	802,557	727,648
Virgin Islands	4,282	0	0	0	4,282	0
Sub-total	1,679,516	1,644,752	118,449	121,257	1,797,965	1,766,009
Total all offshore	4,961,000	4,490,198	181,858 ^{3/}	168,905 ^{3/}	5,142,858	4,659,103
Mainland cane area	494,700	349,144	3,838 ^{3/}	6,853 ^{3/}	498,538	355,997
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	3,911	2,188	0	0	3,911	2,188
Grand total	5,459,611	4,841,530	185,696	175,758	5,645,307	5,017,288

^{1/} Includes sugar as detailed in Table 7.^{2/} Refined sugar received by refiners.^{3/} Refined sugar produced direct from cane by processor-refiner.

Table 10. Status of 1965 quotas and charges as of November 30, 1965

Table 10. Status of 1965 quotas and charges as of November 30, 1965					
Source of supply	Quotas and prorations	Charges to quotas 1/			Balances 2/
		By SU3*	By set-aside	Total 2/3/	
Short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet sugar	3,025,000			2,745,000	280,000
Mainland cane sugar	1,100,000			865,000	235,000
Hawaii	1,136,753 ^{4/}			1,111,077	25,676
Puerto Rico	815,000 ^{4/}			816,347	0
Virgin Islands	5,232 ^{4/}			4,282	950
Total domestic areas	6,081,985			5,541,706	541,626
Republic of the Philippines	1,178,216 ^{5/}	1,128,097	37,761	1,165,858	12,358
Argentina	68,367	64,064	3,282	67,346	1,021
Australia	200,307	200,307	0	200,307	0
Belgium	1,937	1,937	0	1,937	0
Brazil	237,118	224,330	11,437	235,767	1,351
British Honduras	4,505	4,505	0	4,505	0
British West Indies	130,874	130,684	0	130,684	190
China, Republic of	72,436	72,452	0	72,452	0
Colombia	30,103	30,103	0	30,103	0
Costa Rica	37,393	37,262	0	37,262	131
Dominican Republic	413,256	391,487	11,798	403,285	9,971
Ecuador	53,037	53,117	0	53,117	0
El Salvador	18,575	18,592	0	18,592	0
Fiji Islands	48,823	48,878	0	48,878	0
France	6,103	5,791	0	5,791	312
French West Indies	46,014	46,014	0	46,014	0
Guatemala	37,635	36,016	0	36,016	1,619
Haiti	19,907	19,907	0	19,907	0
India	103,919	103,682	0	103,682	237
Ireland	2,398	2,398	0	2,398	0
Malagasy Republic	7,871	7,376	0	7,376	495
Mauritius	16,008	15,901	0	15,901	107
Mexico	418,341	398,958	0	398,958	19,383
Nicaragua	43,520	41,666	1,854	43,520	0
Panama	15,548	15,535	0	15,535	13
Peru	257,946	257,312	420	257,732	214
Reunion	2,373	2,373	0	2,373	0
South Africa	103,862 ^{6/}	103,862	0	103,862 ^{6/}	0 ^{6/}
Southern Rhodesia	9,542 ^{6/}	0	9,542	9,542 ^{6/}	0 ^{6/}
Swaziland	9,648	9,574	0	9,574	74
Turkey	1,574	1,362	0	1,362	212
Venezuela	2,858	2,651	0	2,651	207
Total foreign	3,600,014	3,476,193	76,094	3,552,287	47,895
Western hemisphere deficit	229,784	147,864	81,134	228,998	786
Grand total	9,911,783			9,322,991	590,307

1/ Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar marketings partly estimated; all other sugar entered, authorized for entry or set-aside. 2/ Direct-consumption charges and balances: Hawaii, 3,290 and 30,608; Puerto Rico, 129,348 and 19,329; Philippines, 34,767 and 0; Panama, 3,817 and 0; Belgium, 182 and 0; Ireland, 2,398 and 0. 3/ Includes raw sugar for direct consumption: Hawaii, 73; Philippines, 6; Puerto Rico, 4,592.

4/ Despite deficit declared, the quota of 1,140,000 for Puerto Rico and 15,232 for Virgin Islands remains available. 5/ Includes 105,216 deficit proration. 6/ ~~Suspended~~ by Presidential finding, pursuant to Section 202(d)(1)(B) *Applications for entry.

Table 11. Quota-exempt sugar 1/2/ entered under Sections 211(a) and 212(4) November 30, 1965

Country	Sugar under :				Alcohol	Total
	bond for	Reexport	Feed			
	refining					
Short tons, raw value						
Belgium	545		3,681			4,226
Brazil	19,909		22,070	7,053		49,032
Canada			4			4
China	3,151					3,151
Colombia	84	11,251	103	17,238		28,676
Dominican Republic		20,391	1,337	4,419		26,147
Ecuador	1,777					1,777
Fiji Islands	1,737					1,737
France			2,806			2,806
French West Indies	9,418					9,418
Mexico	27,301		11,556	71		38,928
Peru	12,063					12,063
Philippines			54			54
Swaziland	110					110
United Kingdom		148	2,140			2,288
Total	6,859	101,026	43,751	28,781		180,417

1/ In addition a total of 300 tons were entered under provisions of Sec. 212; first 10 tons - 71; and liquid sugar in small containers - 229. 2/ In addition, 231 tons of raw sugar were brought in for refining and subsequent return to Puerto Rico. In addition to quantities shown, there is in Customs' custody - Hong Kong, 19 tons, Brazil - 4,311 tons, United Kingdom, 2,873 tons.

Table 12. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, October 1965

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
<u>New England</u>					
Connecticut	105,508				105,508
Maine	42,265		900		43,165
Massachusetts	401,734		15,843		417,577
New Hampshire	28,828				28,828
Rhode Island	33,493		920		34,413
Vermont	22,528				22,528
Sub-total	634,356		17,663		652,019
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>					
New Jersey	642,095	3,150	53,230		698,475
New York	1,301,004	26,391	98,504		1,425,899
Pennsylvania	991,398	28,170	58,175		1,077,743
Sub-total	2,934,497	57,711	209,909		3,202,117
<u>North Central</u>					
Illinois	619,359	1,180,850		5,504	1,805,713
Indiana	352,942	95,014			447,956
Iowa	39,574	116,740			156,314
Kansas	36,885	58,485			95,370
Michigan	256,920	272,267			529,187
Minnesota	42,724	148,355			191,079
Missouri	210,374	138,182		3,509	352,065
Nebraska	15,114	109,050			124,164
North Dakota	-64	28,198			28,134
Ohio	618,280	138,138			756,418
South Dakota	1,985	30,939			32,924
Wisconsin	95,293	217,684			312,977
Sub-total	2,289,386	2,533,902		9,013	4,832,301
<u>Southern</u>					
Alabama	201,746			1,290	203,036
Arkansas	88,977	8,756			97,733
Delaware	179,176		2,780		181,956
District of Columbia	30,226		1,800		32,026
Florida	289,192		3,649	21,674	314,515
Georgia	495,109			800	495,909
Kentucky	174,382	8,000			182,382
Louisiana	347,857			11	347,868
Maryland	324,777		27,410		352,187
Mississippi	115,171			355	115,526
North Carolina	322,720			1,395	324,115
Oklahoma	97,002	29,646			126,648
South Carolina	150,467				150,467
Tennessee	304,850				304,850
Texas	557,274	168,225			725,499
Virginia	279,859		5,584		285,443
West Virginia	78,016	400	900		79,316
Sub-total	4,036,801	215,027	42,123	25,525	4,319,476
<u>Western</u>					
Alaska	2,569	2,737			5,306
Arizona	32,658	26,748			59,406
California	557,320	1,088,781			1,646,101
Colorado	8,345	95,496			103,841
Idaho	5,411	19,714			25,125
Montana	2,132	22,833			24,965
Nevada	5,292	4,803			10,095
New Mexico	4,487	12,742			17,229
Oregon	51,754	98,814			150,568
Utah	6,690	42,643			49,333
Washington	69,660	140,159			209,819
Wyoming	204	5,447			5,651
Sub-total	746,522	1,560,917			2,307,439
Grand total	10,641,562	4,367,557	269,695	34,538	15,313,352

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 13. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, January-October 1965

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
New England					
Connecticut	1,030,716	1,000	7,075		1,038,791
Maine	480,955		12,950		493,905
Massachusetts	4,014,699		146,592	1,492	4,162,783
New Hampshire	305,377				305,377
Rhode Island	363,344		22,677		386,021
Vermont	208,293				208,293
Sub-total	6,403,384	1,000	189,294	1,492	6,595,170
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	6,458,901	47,131	614,305	2,600	7,122,937
New York	12,544,489	287,718	844,795		13,677,002
Pennsylvania	9,632,121	295,454	589,058	2	10,516,635
Sub-total	28,635,511	630,303	2,048,158	2,602	31,316,574
North Central					
Illinois	6,427,940	11,267,940	1,300	52,223	17,749,403
Indiana	3,350,916	1,467,291		800	4,819,007
Iowa	433,251	1,511,417			1,944,668
Kansas	405,586	756,435		3,700	1,165,721
Michigan	2,480,219	3,276,464			5,756,683
Minnesota	394,404	1,821,017		4,920	2,220,341
Missouri	2,233,877	1,874,435		11,215	4,119,527
Nebraska	108,446	1,197,440		4,000	1,309,886
North Dakota	2,701	309,873			312,574
Ohio	5,541,053	1,953,912	9,400	5	7,504,370
South Dakota	20,751	322,348			343,099
Wisconsin	1,014,198	2,259,321			3,273,519
Sub-total	22,413,342	28,017,893	10,700	76,863	50,518,798
Southern					
Alabama	2,309,698			10,790	2,320,488
Arkansas	935,682	116,201		2,982	1,054,865
Delaware	1,678,536		13,370		1,691,906
District of Columbia	267,822		21,590		289,412
Florida	2,471,155		70,826	757,720	3,299,701
Georgia	5,047,738		205	6,125	5,054,068
Kentucky	1,986,782	74,389		4,821	2,065,992
Louisiana	3,114,632	911	1,079	11,790	3,128,412
Maryland	3,609,926	2,000	312,577		3,924,503
Mississippi	1,290,050			7,403	1,297,453
North Carolina	3,560,321		24,897	2,991	3,588,209
Oklahoma	956,256	346,970			1,303,226
South Carolina	1,541,921				1,541,921
Tennessee	3,250,377			1,260	3,251,637
Texas	5,942,589	1,725,593		717	7,668,899
Virginia	2,462,915		158,585		2,621,500
West Virginia	736,399	14,726	8,180		759,305
Sub-total	41,162,799	2,280,790	611,309	806,599	44,861,497
Western					
Alaska	19,531	30,170			49,701
Arizona	342,832	233,416			576,248
California	5,739,527	11,072,537	90,132	1,300	16,903,496
Colorado	84,128	1,033,958		710	1,118,796
Idaho	45,121	280,157			325,278
Montana	24,362	275,715			300,077
Nevada	59,047	49,080			108,127
New Mexico	69,715	147,183			216,898
Oregon	519,228	1,163,156	31,800	600	1,714,784
Utah	69,248	520,817		400	590,465
Washington	582,209	1,443,626	25,620		2,051,455
Wyoming	2,944	72,355			75,299
Sub-total	7,557,892	16,322,170	147,552	3,010	24,030,624
Grand total	106,172,928	47,252,156	3,007,013	890,566	157,322,663

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 14. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by states, January-October 1965 and 1964

State and Region	Cane sugar refiners		Beet processors		Total all Primary Distributors ^{1/}	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
Thousands of hundredweights ^{2/}						
<u>New England</u>						
Connecticut	1,031	1,007	1	15	1,039	1,045
Maine	481	515		7	494	527
Massachusetts	4,015	4,044		72	4,163	4,270
New Hampshire	305	301			305	301
Rhode Island	363	377			386	400
Vermont	208	172		49	208	221
Sub-total	6,403	6,416	1	143	6,595	6,764
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>						
New Jersey	6,459	6,116	47	152	7,123	6,922
New York	12,545	12,966	288	612	13,677	14,291
Pennsylvania	9,632	9,522	295	451	10,517	10,674
Sub-total	28,636	28,604	630	1,215	31,317	31,887
<u>North Central</u>						
Illinois	6,428	7,076	11,268	8,807	17,749	15,897
Indiana	3,351	3,098	1,467	1,606	4,819	4,706
Iowa	433	420	1,511	1,426	1,945	1,856
Kansas	406	370	756	720	1,166	1,093
Michigan	2,480	2,234	3,277	3,231	5,757	5,466
Minnesota	394	339	1,821	1,703	2,220	2,048
Missouri	2,234	2,190	1,875	1,670	4,120	3,878
Nebraska	108	241	1,198	873	1,310	1,120
North Dakota	3	2	310	286	313	288
Ohio	5,541	4,986	1,954	2,067	7,504	7,057
South Dakota	21	21	322	287	343	308
Wisconsin	1,014	993	2,259	1,915	3,273	2,913
Sub-total	22,413	21,970	28,018	24,591	50,519	46,630
<u>Southern</u>						
Alabama	2,310	2,230			2,320	2,230
Arkansas	936	889	116	91	1,055	983
Delaware	1,678	770			1,692	782
District of Columbia	268	257			289	281
Florida	2,471	2,457			3,300	3,293
Georgia	5,048	4,810			5,054	4,810
Kentucky	1,987	1,982	74	66	2,066	2,061
Louisiana	3,115	2,972	1		3,128	2,979
Maryland	3,610	3,472	2	36	3,925	3,815
Mississippi	1,290	1,358			1,297	1,366
North Carolina	3,560	3,284			3,588	3,354
Oklahoma	956	951	347	316	1,303	1,267
South Carolina	1,542	1,335			1,542	1,342
Tennessee	3,250	3,122		2	3,252	3,124
Texas	5,943	5,810	1,726	1,511	7,669	7,330
Virginia	2,463	2,263		19	2,622	2,472
West Virginia	736	810	15	17	759	837
Sub-total	41,163	38,772	2,281	2,058	44,861	42,326
<u>Western</u>						
Alaska	20	35	30	19	50	54
Arizona	343	351	233	218	576	569
California	5,740	6,319	11,073	10,376	16,904	16,789
Colorado	84	78	1,034	934	1,119	1,012
Idaho	45	41	280	292	325	333
Montana	24	24	276	265	300	290
Nevada	59	60	49	44	108	104
New Mexico	70	85	147	157	217	242
Oregon	519	547	1,163	1,133	1,715	1,705
Utah	69	70	521	556	591	626
Washington	582	567	1,444	1,592	2,051	2,183
Wyoming	3	4	72	68	75	73
Sub-total	7,558	8,181	16,322	15,654	24,031	23,980
<u>Grand total</u>	<u>106,173</u>	<u>103,943</u>	<u>47,252</u>	<u>43,661</u>	<u>157,323</u>	<u>151,587</u>

^{1/} Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.^{2/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 15. Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer and by type of sugar, third quarter, 1965 ^{1/}

Product or business of buyer	Beet (Total)	Cane (Total)	Imported D.C. (Total)	Total all sugar	Liquid sugar included in totals Beet : Cane	
Hundredweights $\frac{2}{1}$						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	2,326,437	3,781,875	62,891	6,171,203	52,904	555,187
Confectionery and related products	1,568,300	2,996,812	108,272	4,673,384	39,995	720,704
Ice cream and dairy products	1,036,664	1,599,573	55,108	2,691,345	465,315	1,237,510
Beverages	2,204,916	7,130,852	55,518	9,391,286	926,709	4,823,691
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies and preserves	3,958,384	2,941,107	188,119	7,087,610	1,904,300	1,692,060
Multiple and all other food uses	694,370	1,486,729	19,652	2,200,751	36,831	368,713
Non-food products	<u>21,824</u>	<u>255,381</u>	<u>5,336</u>	<u>282,541</u>	<u>2,268</u>	<u>79,904</u>
Sub-total	11,810,895	20,192,329	494,896	32,498,120	3,428,322	9,477,769
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	26,075	341,889	8,560	376,524	1,633	27,534
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	3,627,078	9,716,131	361,823	13,705,032	138,763	38,386
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	1,615,349	5,074,549	128,124	6,818,022	21,084	40,663
All other deliveries, in- cluding deliveries to Government agencies	<u>372,017</u>	<u>404,769</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>777,047</u>	<u>13,562</u>	<u>237</u>
Sub-total	5,640,519	15,537,338	498,768	21,676,625	175,042	106,820
TOTAL DELIVERIES	17,451,414	35,729,667	993,664	54,174,745	3,603,364	9,584,589
Deliveries in consumer- size packages (less than 50 lbs.)	3,319,492	12,437,521	174,719	15,931,732		
Deliveries in bulk (unpackaged)	5,292,701	6,021,811	0	11,314,512		

^{1/} Represents approximately 97.8 percent of deliveries by primary distributors in continental United States.

^{2/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 16. Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer, third quarter 1965 and percentage change from third quarter 1964

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
Hundredweights 1/						
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	6,171,203	161,502	1,159,728	2,716,463	1,466,296	667,214
Confectionery and related products	4,673,384	339,552	1,889,483	1,640,365	448,936	355,048
Ice cream and dairy products	2,691,345	133,173	486,994	948,377	690,689	432,112
Beverages	9,391,286	329,922	1,844,862	2,382,382	3,660,962	1,173,158
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	7,087,610	153,452	975,424	1,695,654	923,546	3,339,534
Multiple and all other food uses	2,200,751	61,794	284,052	1,131,128	225,929	497,848
Non-food products	282,541	13,093	103,012	78,767	84,726	2,943
Sub-total	32,498,120	1,192,488	6,743,555	10,593,136	7,501,084	6,467,857
Non-industrial						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	376,524	31,469	59,593	45,361	88,544	151,557
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	13,705,032	582,703	1,937,551	4,341,912	4,813,601	2,029,265
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	6,818,022	319,588	1,249,472	2,033,770	2,399,233	815,959
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	777,047	10,434	77,452	250,223	253,860	185,078
Sub-total	21,676,625	944,194	3,324,068	6,671,266	7,555,238	3,181,859
TOTAL DELIVERIES	54,174,745	2,136,682	10,067,623	17,264,402	15,056,322	9,649,716

Percentage change from third quarter 1964

Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	+6.9	-6.0	+0.5	+6.9	+18.1	+0.2
Confectionery and related products	+6.0	-2.8	-2.3	+14.4	+24.6	+7.3
Ice cream and dairy products	+0.9	+7.0	-12.7	+5.4	+2.4	+5.0
Beverages	+10.5	+23.5	+6.2	+10.7	+12.1	+8.9
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	-7.4	+2.9	+2.8	+12.9	+28.8	-23.0
Multiple and all other food uses	-0.4	+40.5	+1.5	-3.7	+19.2	-4.6
Non-food products	-18.3	-3.9	+17.5	-24.7	-36.5	-55.8
Sub-total	+3.0	+6.5	+0.7	+8.0	+14.0	-12.0
Non-industrial						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	+8.2	+27.5	+6.7	+5.1	+19.3	+0.9
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	-2.0	-2.3	-6.5	-8.1	+9.3	-6.9
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	-3.6	-12.3	-4.5	-4.2	+1.1	-9.8
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	+30.9	+31.0	-24.0	+28.2	+53.4	+50.0
Sub total	-1.4	-5.0	-6.0	-5.8	+7.6	-5.3
TOTAL	+1.2	+1.1	-1.7	+2.2	+10.7	-9.9

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 17. - Deliveries of cane and beet sugar by primary distributors in consumer-size packages (less than 50 pounds) third quarter 1965

Area	Cane sugar	Beet sugar	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}			
United States	12,612,240	3,319,492	15,931,732
New England	691,901	0	691,901
Middle Atlantic	2,298,149	21,233	2,319,382
North Central and West, Combined ^{2/}	3,564,651	3,206,177	6,770,828
South	6,057,539	92,082	6,149,621

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered.

^{2/} Combined to avoid disclosure of individual company data. Total distribution in consumer-size packages in these areas: North Central, 4,561,591; West, 2,209,237.

Table 18.-Deliveries of packaged, bulk and liquid sugar (beet and cane) by primary distributors during January-September 1965 and 1964 with comparisons.

First three quarters	Region					U.S. total	Type of sugar	
	New England	Middle Atlantic	South	North Central	West		Beet	Cane
1,000 hundredweights ^{1/}								
(1) Total direct deliveries								
1965	5,943	27,924	38,265	44,797	21,722	138,651	42,883	95,768
1964	6,061	28,331	35,717	41,120	21,636	132,865	39,594	93,271
Change	-118	-407	+2,548	+3,677	+86	+5,786	+3,289	+2,497
(2) Consumer-size packages (granulated, less than 50 lbs.)								
1965	1,885	6,522	15,173	11,029	5,884	40,493	8,183	32,310
1964	1,918	6,504	15,142	11,422	5,577	40,563	7,750	32,813
Change	-33	+18	+31	-393	+307	-70	+433	-503
(3) Other deliveries, industrial and institutional								
1965	4,058	21,402	23,092	33,768	15,838	98,158	34,700	63,458
1964	4,143	21,827	20,575	29,698	16,059	92,302	31,844	60,458
Change	-85	-425	+2,517	+4,070	-221	+5,856	+2,856	+3,000
(3a) Bulk granulated								
1965	595	7,115	5,242	11,491	4,511	28,954	12,707	16,247
1964	722	6,293	5,058	11,300	4,670	28,043	12,595	15,448
Change	-127	+822	+184	+191	-159	+911	+112	+799
(b) Liquid sugar								
1965	1,797	8,387	6,495	6,896	6,390	29,965	6,463	23,502
1964	1,480	8,404	5,396	6,032	6,604	27,916	6,175	21,741
Change	+317	-17	+1,099	+864	-214	+2,049	+288	+1,761
(c) Industrial and institutional packages (granulated 50 lbs. and over)								
1965	1,666	5,900	11,355	15,381	4,937	39,239	15,530	23,709
1964	1,941	7,130	10,121	12,366	4,785	36,343	13,074	23,269
Change	-275	-1,230	+1,234	+3,015	+152	+2,896	+2,456	+440

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 19. -Dextrose sales, by type of product or business of buyer, third quarter 1965
and percentage change from third quarter 1964

Table 20. Corn refiners' shipments, by type of buyer, third quarter 1965 and 1964

Type of buyer	Corn sirup unmixed		Dextrose		All corn sweeteners	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
Thousand hundredweights, dry basis						
Baking industry	980	933	1,102	1,024	2,082	1,957
Confectioners	1,912	1,832	206	194	2,118	2,026
Ice cream and other dairy products	873	777	36	33	909	810
Breweries and fountain sirups	279	281	49	47	328	328
Canners, packers, jams, jellies, preserves	1,489	1,718	187	193	1,676	1,911
Miscellaneous food industries including sugar refiners	537	461	490	420	1,027	881
Sirup mixers ^{1/}	184	151	11	10	195	161
Non-food uses	160	142	350	300	510	442
Jobbers, etc.	<u>36</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>88</u>
Sub-total ^{2/}	6,450	6,319	2,519	2,285	8,969	8,604
Corn sirup solids and miscellaneous corn sweeteners ^{3/}	<u>267</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>267</u>	<u>276</u>
Total domestic ^{2/}	7,039	6,933	2,519	2,285	9,558	9,218
Export	35	46	44	104	79	150
Grand total ^{2/} (domestic & export)	7,074	6,979	2,563	2,389	9,637	9,368
Bulk blends ^{4/}	517	469	-	-	517	469

^{1/} Sirup mixers outside of the corn refining industry, except cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors; the latter two are included with "Miscellaneous food industries."

^{2/} Due to rounding, totals may not be exact sums of individual items.

^{3/} According to the Census of Manufactures 1958, shipments of corn sirup solids were 63.7 percent of total shipments of miscellaneous refinery products. Since corn sirup solids contain up to 3.5 percent moisture, corn sirup solids dry basis are estimated as 61.5 percent of shipments of miscellaneous refinery products as reported. For earlier treatment of this item see Sugar Reports 93, page 6.

^{4/} Corn sirup unmixed sales to sugar refiners and beet sugar processors for blending contained in miscellaneous food industries.

NOTE: See Sugar Reports No. 93, January 1960, pages 6-10 for source, methodology and groupings.

Table 21. Sugar prices

Year and month	: Raw cane sugar-spot price :			Quota 3/ :	Refined beet sugar - quoted		
	: Domestic : "World" : and :			premium :	wholesale (gross) 4/ :		
	sugar at N.Y. :	sugar 2/ :	discount :	:	Eastern :	Chicago- :	Pacific :
	duty paid 1/ :	:	:	:	West :	Coast :	:
Cents per pound							
1960-64 Monthly average	6.83	4.68	+1.23	9.24	9.21	9.49	
1963 Monthly average	8.18	8.50	-1.23	10.58	10.34	10.71	
1964 Monthly average	6.90	5.87	+0.11	9.38	9.38	9.85	
<u>1964</u>							
December	6.55	2.76	+2.87	8.60	8.60	9.05	
<u>1965</u>							
January	6.85	2.41	+3.52	9.15	9.15	9.35	
February	6.79	2.25	+3.61	9.15	9.15	9.45	
March	6.61	2.63	+3.04	9.15	9.15	9.02	
April	6.59	2.40	+3.25	9.15	9.15	9.05	
May	6.73	2.35	+3.42	9.15	9.15	9.20	
June	6.72	1.96	+3.80	9.15	9.15	9.25	
July	6.73	1.94	+3.83	9.15	9.15	9.25	
August	6.77	1.79	+4.02	9.15	9.15	9.25	
September	6.82	1.85	+4.01	9.15	9.15	9.25	
October	6.82	2.03	+3.83	9.15	9.15	9.25	
November	6.80	1.81	+4.03	9.15	9.15	9.25	
Last 12-month average	6.73	2.18	+3.60	9.10	9.10	9.22	
Year and month	: Refined cane sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) 4/ :						Retail U.S. average
	: North : South : Gulf : Chicago- : Pacific :						
	East :	East :	:	West :	Coast :	:	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	
1960-64 Monthly average	10.21	9.83	9.75	9.47	9.49	12.30	
1963 Monthly average	11.94	11.45	11.30	10.90	10.71	13.58	
1964 Monthly average	10.68	9.90	9.82	9.58	9.85	12.81 ^{5/}	
<u>1964</u>							
December	9.83	9.17	9.12	8.80	9.05	11.64	
<u>1965</u>							
January	10.20	9.55	9.55	9.35	9.35	11.70	
February	10.25	9.60	9.55	9.35	9.45	11.78	
March	10.14	9.48	9.34	9.35	9.02	11.84	
April	10.05	9.35	9.25	9.35	9.05	11.78	
May	10.12	9.46	9.36	9.35	9.20	11.80	
June	10.20	9.50	9.40	9.35	9.25	11.86	
July	10.20	9.50	9.40	9.35	9.25	11.82	
August	10.20	9.50	9.40	9.35	9.25	11.74	
September	10.20	9.50	9.40	9.35	9.25	11.74	
October	10.34	9.64	9.54	9.35	9.25	11.82	
November	10.35	9.65	9.55	9.35	9.25		
Last 12-month average	10.17	9.49	9.40	9.30	9.22		

1/ Spot prices during 1960 were for sugar in bags under Contract No. 6 plus .50 cent per pound duty (Cuban). Beginning with 1961, spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract No. 7, the terms of which are duty paid or duty free.

2/ Spot prices during 1960 based on No. 4 Contract which was for bagged sugar f.a.s. Cuba. Beginning with 1961 spot prices are those under No. 8 Contract which is also for bagged sugar but f.o.b. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil).

3/ For 1960 these amounts are the difference between the spot prices of the No. 6 "Domestic" Contract rolled back to Cuba (minus freight and insurance) and the spot prices of the No. 4 "World" Contract. Beginning with 1961 the No. 7 "Domestic Bulk" Contract has been adjusted by deducting duty (.625¢), computed freight from the Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil), insurance and unloading charges and adding the bag allowance (currently .055¢) before calculating the differential from No. 8 "World" Contract spot prices.

4/ These are basis prices in 100-pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "Freight Prepays" and deduct discounts and allowances. For illustration see Sugar Reports No. 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9.

5/ New series beginning January 1964 which may not be strictly comparable with data for earlier periods. For old series through June 1964 see Sugar Reports 148, September 1964.

Table 22. Wholesale prices of sugar, corn sirup and dextrose

Period	Refined	Dextrose		Corn sirup		Dextrose		Corn sirup	
	sugar	New York 2/		New York 3/		relative to		relative to	
	wholesale	North-		North-		refined sugar		refined sugar	
	east-1/	Quoted	Dry 4/	Quoted	Dry 4/	Quoted	Dry	Quoted	Dry
			basis		basis		basis		basis
		Cents per pound				Percent			
1952	8.62	7.29	7.92	7.37	9.18	85	92	85	106
1953	8.72	7.35	7.99	7.32	9.12	84	92	84	105
1954	8.72	7.32	7.96	7.32	9.12	84	91	84	105
1955	8.59	7.22	7.85	7.25	9.03	84	91	84	105
Average									
1952-55	8.66	7.29	7.92	7.31	9.10	84	91	84	105
1956	8.77	7.28	7.91	7.15	8.90	83	90	82	101
1957	9.15	7.65	8.32	7.36	9.17	84	91	80	100
1958	9.27	7.66	8.33	7.37	9.18	83	90	80	99
1959	9.33	7.48	8.13	7.31	9.10	80	87	78	98
1960	9.43	7.48	8.13	7.32	9.12	79	86	78	97
1961	9.40	7.45	8.10	7.23	9.00	79	86	77	96
1962	9.60	7.40	8.04	7.01	8.73	77	84	73	91
Average									
1956-62	9.28	7.49	8.14	7.25	9.03	81	88	78	97
1963	11.94	8.37	9.10	7.38	9.19	70	76	62	77
1964	10.68	8.95	9.73	7.52	9.37	84	91	70	88
<u>1964</u>									
December	9.83	8.95	9.73	7.60	9.46	91	99	77	96
<u>1965</u>									
January	10.20	8.95	9.73	7.60	9.46	88	95	75	93
February	10.25	8.95	9.73	7.60	9.46	87	95	74	92
March	10.14	8.95	9.73	7.60	9.46	88	96	75	93
April	10.05	8.95	9.73	7.60	9.46	89	97	76	94
May	10.12	8.95	9.73	7.60	9.46	88	96	75	93
June	10.20	8.59	9.34	7.60	9.46	84	92	75	93
July	10.20	8.23	8.95	7.60	9.46	81	88	75	93
August	10.20	8.23	8.95	7.60	9.46	81	88	75	93
September	10.20	8.23	8.95	7.60	9.46	81	88	75	93
October	10.34	8.39	9.12	7.60	9.46	81	88	74	91
November	10.35	8.43	9.16	7.60	9.46	81	89	73	91
Last 12-month									
average									
through Nov.	10.17	8.65	9.40	7.60	9.46	85	92	75	93

1/ Gross basis price in 100 pound bags subject to a 2 percent cash discount.

2/ Hydrate, in 100 pound bags.

3/ In drums, price in carload lots, except beginning February 1962 for less than carload lots. Quoted as 42 percent unmixed, except beginning March 1956, quoted as 43 percent unmixed.

4/ Assumes price is for 92 percent solids for dextrose and 80.3 percent solids for corn sirup. Thus, dry basis price is quoted price divided by 0.92 for dextrose and 0.803 for corn sirup.

Table 23. Refined sugar production and month end stocks and distribution of corn sweeteners by primary distributors for consumption in the continental United States

Year and month	Production		Month-end stocks 1/		Distribution 2/		
	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Corn sirup	Dextrose	Total sirup and dextrose
1,000 short tons, raw value							
1960-64 monthly average	561	222	294	924	88	37	125
1963 monthly average	573	218	278	874	94	41	135
1964 monthly average	548	281	321	1,038	104	42	146
<u>1964</u>							
December	586	651	230	1,696	89	37	126
<u>1965</u>							
January	487	422	220	1,876	84	37	121
February	411	100	238	1,767	87	41	128
March	562	121	263	1,655	111	42	153
April	559	99	276	1,561	109	40	149
May	600	145	282	1,476	88	43	131
June	621	84	293	1,306	106	45	151
July	609	64	268	1,084	104	42	146
August	673	98	275	858	142	47	189
September	603	120	211	656	130	46	176
October	593	548	231	969	111	43	154
November ^{3/}	545	640	243	1,400			
Last 12-month average	571	258	252	1,359			

1/ Includes over-quota and quota exempt.

2/ Shipments by corn refiners' (members of the Corn Industries Research Foundation, Inc.) converted to a short tons, raw value, basis in PPA, ASCS, USDA.

3/ Preliminary.



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